OLD ENGLAND:
OR,
The *BROADBOTTOM JOURNAL.*

By ARGUS CENTOCULI, *Inſpector-General of* Great-Britain.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1746. [Nº. 184.]

Parce bonis, et perde malos, propone quibuſq;
Juſtitiam.—— PROP.

IT is a trite Obſervation, that the *Engliſh* have been gradually degenerating from every Thing that is truly great and commendable, for near half the laſt Century; but more eſpecially ſince the glorious Wars of Queen *Anne*, when we triumph'd both by Sea and Land: Our Armies, conducted by the Wiſdom, and animated by the Courage of a *Marlborough*, pour'd victorious o'er the Continent; while our Fleets, under the Experience and Bravery of a *Shovel*, or a *Rook*, fail'd ſuperbly terrible o'er the Main: The ſtrongeſt Garriſons in *Flanders*, tho' valiantly defended and diſputed Inch by Inch to the laſt, fell before the mighty Influence of the firſt, at a Time too when a *Dutchman* was not in Command *within* to favour a Capitulation, and when that the Force of Artillery *without* was not arriv'd to the Perfection in which it is now, and much better, as indeed it generally is, on the Side of the Enemy: The *French* and *Spaniſh* Coaſts felt the Thunder of our *Naval* Power, which ſeldom fail'd to bring us Victory home, and Treaſure often unoppos'd, as their Fleets, reſigning up at laſt the Dominion of the Sea, lurk'd in the inmoſt Receſſes of their Ports for Safety and Protection. Such *was* the Glory of our Country, when our Sea Commanders ſmelt more of *Tar* than *Muſk*, and when our Land Force rather chus'd to lie with *Mars* in the Trenches than with *Venus* on Beds of Down.

In the Reigns of *William* and *Ann* we find more Regard was had to the Virtue and Merit of a Man, particularly in our Naval Affairs, than to his Birth and Quality: The Hands chopt in the laborious Exerciſe of Ropes, Sails, and Oars, and the rugged Viſage imbrown'd by the various Changes of Weather were not, in thoſe Days, to be found *only* before the Maſt, but were Qualifications diſtinguiſh'd on the Quarter-Deck, and generally in the Cabbin too, as they were eſteem'd Marks of Manhood and Experience. 'Tis ſuch as theſe made then a Figure at the Levy of the Lord High Admiral; no Matter whether they could bow with a Grace there, ſo they made the Enemy bow at Sea, or whether they could tell a flattering Tale with Politeneſs, or even write or read, ſo they could tell their Compaſs, maintain their Points, and read the Enemy.

Tho' I am not, like moſt Men of my Years, fond of telling Stories, yet I can't forbear mentioning a Fact that occurs to my Remembrance on this Occaſion, as it not only proves what I have been advancing, but does a Kind of Juſtice to the Memory of a valiant *Tar*, who was rais'd by a brave Action, in the Reign of King *William*, from his Fiſhing Boat to the Command of a Ship of War: It was one *Griffith*, an *Ancient Briton*, and, *conſequently*, you'll ſay, a Gentleman, tho' in low Life. He had the Misfortune, or rather good Fortune, to be taken by a *French* Privateer, who not only plunder'd him of all his Fiſhing Tackle and Cargo, but carried off his little Sloop, and remov'd him and his Crew, which conſiſted only of another Man and Boy, on Board of the Privateer. In the Night-Time the *French* Watch, under no Apprehenſion from their few Priſoners, fell aſleep upon Deck; which the vigilant Captive obſerving, made the beſt of his Time, and arming himſelf with an Hatchet, and his Man and Boy with Handſpikes, firſt faſtened down the Hatches on all the Crew below, and fell to Work with the *Watch*, whom they knock'd o'th' Head before they were well awake and threw overboard, and ſo became Maſters of the Privateer, which, with all the reſt of the Crew, he brought into one of our own Ports.

The King was ſo charm'd with the Boldneſs of the Action, and the Modeſty of the *Briton*, who, inſtead of growing elate upon it, lamented only the Loſs of his little Sloop, that he caus'd an Enquiry to be made into his Character, and finding he had been a *Tar* from his Cradle, and always a bold and reſolute Man, order'd him into his Preſence, and a Twenty-Gun Ship of War to be given him. He behav'd ſo well in that Station, that we find him pretty early in the next Reign, Captain of a Thirty-Gun Ship in one of the Neutral Ports of *Italy*, where there was likewiſe a Seventy-Gun *French* Man of War: The two Captains fell accidentally into Company together, and the *Frenchman* into a vain Boaſting of his Maſter's Naval Force, and tho' he ſeem'd to own that in a general Engagement the *Engliſh* were rather more than a Match for them, yet the *French*, ſingly Ship againſt Ship equal Burthen, always prevail'd by their ſuperior Numbers of Men. The bold *Briton* deny'd the latter Part of the Poſition, and, fir'd with Indignation, told him if he had had the Fortune to have met him at Sea he would have prov'd it, by ſtaking his little Ship in Oppoſition to his large one. The wily *Frenchman*, who look'd on his Adverſary as a Kind of *Britiſh Gaſcon* that had more Courage than Wit, tempted him yet farther, and, at laſt, ſaid he would give him the Opportunity he wiſh'd for, by following him to Sea on the Expiration of the Neutral Hours: The gallant *Welchman* took him at his Word, and ſail'd away, leaving *Monſieur* exulting in his *Fineſſe*, and joking thro' the Town on his Raſhneſs, who, after promiſing to return with him in Tow the next Day, follow'd, and found him waiting for him at the Place appointed, where he was welcom'd with a *Broadſide* pour'd into him, and after that with another before he was ready to return the firſt; but the Event of this *Naval* Duel, after a long and hot Diſpute, was that the *Frenchman* being oblig'd to *ſtrike*, was carried back again in Triumph to *Leghorn* (for I think that was the Port) by the redoubted *Griffith*, to the great Amazement as well as Diverſion of the whole Town. He ſignified his Succeſs to the Admiralty in a Letter wrote with his own Hand, more laconic than elegant, and addreſs'd, *To their Honours and Glorys at the Admiralty*, as our valiant *Captain* could fight his Ship much better than write a Letter: It ſeems the glorious Matter it contained was ſet forth in bad Spelling, and yet perhaps as well ſpelt and wrote as ſome of *high Birth* and polite Breeding now in the Navy are capable of: It gave as much Diverſion to the *Board* as the Relation of the Riſe, Progreſs, and Event of the hardy Action by the Hand of our *Conſul* at that Place, did Aſtoniſhment and Wonder. However, the Royal Acknowledgment was ſent to him for his Service, and he was order'd home with his Prize. Upon his Arrival, he was preſented with the Queen's Pardon in Form, which he was going to throw at the Meſſenger's Head, if his Officers, and ſome Gentlemen who were come to pay him a Viſit on his Landing, had not interpoſed; but all their Endeavours could not make him underſtand, that, in wantonly riſquing the Queen's Ship, he had incurred the Guilt of High Treaſon, ſwearing a great Oath, *That he ſaw no Treaſon in taking an Enemy of more than double his Force*; and, tho' he was mollified when he found he was to command his own Prize, yet would he not accept of it, unleſs he had his *brave Boys* to a Man along with him, which was not only granted, but the Nomination of his Officers given him too. Such a Tranſaction, in ſome After-Days, would have afforded Buſineſs for a long, tedious, and expenſive *C——t-M——l*; where, in caſe *fighting Officers* were not in Vogue, the Captain might have been broke and *rendered incapable of Service* for his FIGHTING; as I think I have heard ſomewhere of one great Naval Officer that incurred the like Sentence for *fighting*, while another was acquitted for *keeping due Diſtance*, and looking on. But generous was the Condeſcenſion of the *Admiralty!* which, rather than cavil and diſpenſe with a brave well-meaning Officer, would even humour him in his Foible; tho' he was ſo far from being ſupported by Family Intereſt, or the Command of a *Burrough*, that he had no other Friend than what his Merit made him: 'Tis ſuch hardy Officers that diſtinguiſh'd the *Naval Power* of *William* and *Anne*, and even the gallant *Benbow* roſe by his perſonal Merit from a *Waterman* upon the *Thames*. But how unequal was the aforementioned Conduct of the Admiralty to what we have heard of from a neighbouring State, in the ungrateful Treatment of a *prime* Commander, upon the ſame Element among them, the Son of a great Man who had done Service to the State; a Man of Diſtinction himſelf by Birth, Fortune, and gallant Actions, and even the *maritime Hero* of the Age; tho' brought up to Letters himſelf, yet, preferring rather a rough Sincerity of Manners, choſe to excel in the more manly Exerciſe and Experience of Naval Arms; ſo quitted *Apollo* for *Neptune*. This *Chief*, after having given ſignal Proofs of his Courage and Abilities in the Service of his Country, and by a neceſſary Strictneſs of Diſcipline took off the *Stigma* of Inaction from the Fleet, and the odious Imputation of *Time-ſerving* and *Proſtitution* from its Officers; I ſay, this gallant *Chief* was inſulted and traduc'd, firſt for having preſum'd to make a petty Warrant Officer aboard of his own Ship, in Violation, forſooth! of the ſacred Rights and Privileges of his *Sextipartite* Maſters, grown wanton in the Exerciſe of Power at a Solitary ſphere; and ſoon after for ſhewing the World he could write *Intelligible*, as well as fight *bravely*, for his Country. As the Promulgation of *unſeaſonable Truths* is ſeldom forgot, and never forgiven by conſcious Guilt, this Gentleman was ordered to attend their *Mightineſſes* to anſwer for his Preſumption, who, after ſmiling, contemptuous, o'er the imperious Mandate, *ſtruck his Flag*, obey'd, and appear'd: But, diſdaining to ſtand the Baiting of *Ig——r——ce* and *P——de*, boldly upbraided them with both, and withdrew from his Office and their Preſence at once, for, while he was going they ſtruck him out of that Liſt where his Equal and Ju[illegible]

been seen for many Years; while his noble Friend, *ignobly* impotent at the Head, *meanly* conniv'd at and permitted his inferior *Associates* to bait and ruffle his noble Temper into Resentment, perhaps more just than wise, to justify a Pretence for removing him from the Service of his Country, till, like another *Cincinnatus*, he is call'd again from his glorious Recess in his paternal Fields, to lead us into Victory, and, perhaps, to sit on the Right Hand of his late Masters, whose Behaviour, on this Occasion, were it even countenanc'd by the *Two Brothers*, is far from being justifiable: As it was on the Close of one of the best Services he ever did his Country, it was ungrateful; as it is notorious such an Officer could not be *equally* replac'd, it was very impolitic; and as he was belov'd by his Country, it was disobliging the People

To supply his Place in the best Manner they could, they detach'd one of their own Body, who, at the Head of a well appointed Fleet, made a most superb and *useful* Cruize, *took a Fly-Boat*, and returned again into Port; while, further to eclipse the gallant *Favourite* of the People, even in his most distinguish'd Service of *Watchfulness*, another more ductile *Chief* was sent to attend the Motions of the Enemy on their own Coast, who, however, found Means to elude his Vigilance, and, as our Hunters term it, *steal away*; but whether, like Hunters, he only meant to give the Game *fair Play*, I know not; but it is notorious, he has been so far from being able, or perhaps willing, to come up with them, that he has never got as much as *Scent* of them since.

But of all the glorious Commanders now in the Service of the Public in this Nation, (for I have been hitherto speaking of other Nations) I prefer our ever famous *West-India Co——m——d——re* above them all, for the *Discretion* of his Conduct and *Politeness*, after having waited two tedious Months for the Enemy's Merchant-Fleet, which he no sooner saw than he civilly retired before them, leading, or as it were, convoying them to their appointed Station, after having severely rebuk'd a rude Captain, under his his Command, for giving them two or three unmannerly Salutes in the Stile of *English* Broadsides, and prevail'd on another Captain to put out his *Light*, as he thought him unworthy *to hold a Candle to them*. In this complaisant Manner he proceeded till he saw them safe in Port, and then returned to his former Station to make Report of what he *had seen*. As often as I ruminate on this Affair, an old Country Game, in great Vogue among my School-Fellows, occurs to my Mind; 'tis call'd the *Fox and Geese* by some, and by others the *Commodore and Merchants*, according to the different Success in Play: The Plan may be seen on the Back of every Chess-Board: A great Number of short Pegs, under the Apellation of *Geese*, are set in Opposition to one long Peg, distinguished by the Name of the *Fox*, who now and then, as Opportunity offers, picks up the Stragglers till he has destroy'd them all; but when the *Geese* prevail, and, by skillful Management, drive the *Fox* before them till they arrive at their proper Station of Security, so as to render all his Efforts to hurt them useless and vain, the Game is then call'd the *Commodore and Merchants*.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

ITALY.

From the General Quarters of St. Pietro d'Arena, Oct. 28. We are getting together here the Transports necessary for sending 10,000 Men by Sea into Provence, in order to make a Diversion, supported by the English Men of War. Count Brown is expected here hourly, and the Expedition against Naples is certainly suspended.

LOW COUNTRIES.

Brussels, Nov. 7. The 200,000 Rations of Forage, which this City and its District were to furnish, are reduc'd to 120,000. All the French Troops in these Provinces have Orders to hold themselves continually in Readiness to march. Count Lowendahl is expected here To-day or Tomorrow, in order to concert with M. Saxe the Measures necessary for the Service of the Country, and the Quarters of the Troops during the Winter.

HOLLAND.

Hague, Nov. 10. The Hanoverian Troops encamp still about Elten, not far from Venlo: The Austrians takes up their Winter Quarters in the Duchies of Luxembourg and Limburgh, except eight Battalions which are gone into Maestricht.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, Oct. 27. On Monday last, a small Vessel was taken by a French Dogger of 14 Guns, besides Swivels, off Berwick Bay. This Privateer still hovers on the Coast, off Holy-Island in the Firth of Forth. She bore Swedish Colours till she came near, then hoisted French Colours, pour'd a Volley of small Shot into her, on which she instantly struck.

Friday last, a great many of the private Teachers in and about Edinburgh, qualified in the Terms of Law; those settled by publick Authority having qualified at their several Admissions, before the Commence of the late Act.

That Night there was a great Storm, by which some of the Ships in the Leith Road were drove from their Anchors, but hitherto have sustain'd no Damage.

A List of Persons is handed about here, who among others, embarked with the young Pretender for France, viz. Lochziell, Archibald his Brother, Clunie Macpherson, John Roy Stuart, Clanronald, jun. Donald his Brother, Glenalladel of the same Family, Lochgarry, John Son to Scollas, and Barrisdale and his Son Archibald, carried over as Prisoners.

Edinburgh, Oct. 30. Yesterday was laid before the Presbytery of Edinburgh, an Extract of a Sentence of the Synod of Glasgow and Air, loosing the Rev. Mr Robert Walker, from the Parish of Straiton, and transporting him to the Parish of South Leith, whereupon his Admission as Minister there was fix'd to the 20th of November next.

At the same Time, they fix'd the 25th of November for the Settlement of Mr. John Hyndman at Colington.

The Presbetery likewise caused read the 10th Act of last Assembly, anent unqualified Teachers, and appointed their Members to bring into their next Meeting, a List of all the Teachers in their Bounds.

LONDON.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Hague, Nov. 11. *N. S.* By our Advices from Toulon, a Fleet of English Ships had been seen off that Port, in their Way, as was supposed, to Nice, to join the English Squadron already there.

Whitehall, Nov. 4. The King has been pleased to grant unto William Gooch, Esq; and the Heirs Male of his Body lawfully begotten; and in the Default of such Issue to his Brother the Right Rev. Father in God Thomas Lord Bishop of Norwich, and the Heirs Male of his Body lawfully begotten, the Dignity of a Baronet of Great Britain.

The King has been pleased to constitute the Right Hon. George Lord Rosse, Richard Somers, Colin Campbell, and Mansfeldt Cardonnel, Esqrs; together with Alexander Legrand Esq; in the Room of Alexander Arbuthnot, Esq; to be Commissioners for the Receipt and Management of his Majesty's Customs, Salt, and other Duties, in that Part of Great Britain call'd Scotland.

Whitehall, Nov. 4. His Majesty having been pleased to order a Board of General Officers, consisting of one Field Marshal and four Lieutenants General, to examine into the Conduct of Lieutenant General Sir John Cope, and Colonel Lascelles, from the breaking out of the Rebellion in North-Britain, till the Action was over at Preston near Seaton; and likewise into the Conduct of Brigadier General Fowke, from the Time he took the Command of the two Regiments of Dragoons, then in Edinburgh, till the said Action was over; the said Board, after having examined upwards of forty Witnesses, made the following Report to his Majesty;

THE several Examinations being finish'd, all Parties attended were dismissed; whereupon we the said Field Marshal, and other General Officers before named, having duly weighed and considered the several Matters laid before us, upon our Examination into the Conduct, Behaviour, and Proceedings of Lieutenant General Sir John Cope, Colonel Peregrine Lascelles, and Brigadier General Thomas Fowke, contain'd in the foregoing State thereof, do, in further Obedience to your Majesty's said Warrant, most humbly report, That having made all the Enquiry we could after proper Persons, who were able to give us any Information relating to the Matters aforesaid, and having examined all such as could be brought before us, (there being several others whose Duty on your Majesty's Service in Scotland would not admit of their leaving it to come before us,) it doth appear to us, and we are unanimously of Opinion,

That Sir John Cope made all the proper and necessary Preparations for the Support of the Troops, with as much Dispatch as he was able, both at Edinburgh and Sterling.

That he also made the proper Applications to the Chefs of the Clans, that were reputed to be well affected to your Majesty and Government, for them to join your Majesty's Troops.

That he used all possible Dilignce and Expedition before and on his March to Dalwhinney, considering the Difficulties and Disappointments he met with.

That his attacking the Rebels on the Corryarrick, with any other Prospect of Success, was impracticable.

That his March to Inverness is justified by the unanimous Opinion of the Council of War, and the repeated Assurances of being joined on the March, and at Inverness, by the Clans that were reputed to be well affected to your Majesty and Government; of which he afterwards found himself disappointed, except by 200 Monro's who marched with him from Inverness to Aberdeen.

That his going to Aberdeen, and then by Sea to Dunbar, was the only proper Measure he had left to take.

That Sir John Cope's Disposition of his Body of Troops on the Field of Action was judicious, and the Ground on which they were engaged (according to the Plan and Discription of many Officers who were present) appears to have been well chosen.

That he did his Duty as an Officer, both before, at and after the Action; and his personal Behaviour was without Reproach; and that the Misfortune on the Day of Action was owing to the shameful Behaviour of the private Men, and not to any Misconduct or Misbehaviour of Sir John Cope, or any of the Officers under his Command.

As to Colonel Peregrine Lascelles, it does not appear to us, that any Misconduct or Misbehaviour can be laid to his Charge; he having plainly proved, that he was at his Post before and at the Action.

As to Brigadier General Thomas Fowke, we are of Opinion, that his March from Caltbridge to Dunbar was right; and the Offers he made twice to the Lord Provost of Edinburgh to march into the City with the Dragoons for its Defence, (though refused) were commendable; and that his personal Behaviour in the Action was also without Reproach; and that he did not quit the Field of Action before the Troops were intirely broke and dispersed.

Upon the whole, we are unanimously of Opinion, That Sir John Cope's Behaviour has been unblamable; and there is no Ground for Accusation against the said Sir John Cope, Colonel Peregne Lascelles, or Brigadier General Thomas Fowke.

All which is most humbly submitted to your Majesty.

(Sign'd) *George Wade.*
Cadogan.
John Folliot.
Richmond, Lenox and *Aubigny.*
John Guise.

It is observable, that at this critical Conjuncture there are more French Ministers at the little Courts of Germany, than have ever been known; for besides Messieurs de la Noue, Father and Son, they have Messieurs de Four and Tilli, and the Abbes Onillon and Follard, who are busy in whispering one Story or another in the Ears of the Princes, at whose Courts they reside, continually; by which Means they keep up a perpetual Jealousy and Ferment amongst those, whose mutual Interests ought to bind them to live in the strictest Harmony and Friendship.

The Letters from whence we take these Particulars mentions another, which is still more remarkable, viz. that one of these little Ministers observing what Impression the News from Italy made at the Court where he resided, was imprudent enough to say, that he believed those Losses would not much alarm the Ministry at Versailles, because the Prosperity of the House of Austria would never fail bringinging into their Assistance a certain Power in Germany; and that he was of Opinion, the Transactions of this Winter will fully justify his Sentiments.

Several private Letters from Holland, seem to hint at the same thing, and further observe, that without this Key, it would be very difficult to account for what they assure us is an indisputable matter of Fact, viz. That of all the Troops detached from the Army of Marshal Saxe, since the Battle of Liege, there is not so much as a single Battalion that has actually marched towards Province; from whence it is evident, that France trusts the Safety of her Frontiers to some very powerful Diversion.

His Majesty is so well recover'd of his late Indisposition, that he dress'd on Thursday, and received Company publickly, for the first Time.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Harrington is appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in the room of the Right Hon. the Earl of Chesterfield, now one of his Majestys Principal Secretaries of State.

We hear that a certain A——l, who was tried some time ago, intends to appeal to the House of Lords, in regard to his Sentence.

Her Royal Highness the Princess of Hesse will embark for Holland the 14th instant.

We are assured that the Distemper rages so much among the Cows, that near three hundred have died about London within this Fortnight, great Numbers die daily now about Tothil Fields, and the Parts adjacent.

Early Thursday Morning died in an advanced Age, of an Apoplectick Fit, at his Lodgings in King's-Arms-Yard, Coleman-street, Sir John Locke, (who formerly resided many Years at Ispahan, the Capital of Persia) an eminent Turkey Merchant of this City; several Years in Direction of the Hon. the East-India and South-Sea Companies, one of the Trustees of Morden's College on Blackheath, one of the Hon. the Court of Lieutenancy of this City, one of the Govenors of St. Thomas's Hospital, and served the Office of Sheriff of this City with Sir William Ogbourn, during the Mayoralty of the Right Hon. Sir John Eyles, Bart. in 1727; he has left one Daughter, the Wife of —— Rawlinson, of Chipping-Norton, in the County of Oxford, Esq; who has several Children. He was a Gentleman that had a thorough Knowledge of Men and Trade,

and died poſſeſſed of a plentiful Eſtate, which he acquired with great Reputation, and his Death is regretted by all who had the Pleaſure of his Acquaintance.

A few Days ſince died at Hereford, Dr. Church an eminent Phyſician of that City; his Death was occaſioned by a Fall he had ſome Time ſince, by which Accident he broke his Thigh-Bone.

Court-Houſe on St. Margaret's Hill, Southwark, Friday, October 31.

This Day the Court ſat on the Trial of the Rebel Priſoners, when the Right Hon. the Lord Chief Juſtice Lee, the Hon. Mr. Juſtice Wright, and the Hon. Mr. Baron Reynolds, were preſent; and James Rattray, of Cangullion of the Shire of Perth, and Brother-in-Law to Sir James Kinloch, Bart was tried: He was call'd Major Rattray in the Rebel Army, and when he was examined by one of the King's Officers ſometime in May laſt, after his being taken Priſoner by ſome of the King's Huſſars, he gave in his Name as a Volunteer in Lord Ogilvy's ſecond Battalion, and own'd that he had been five Months in the Highland Army. The Trial laſted ſeven Hours, and there being ſome Contradictions between the Evidence for the Crown and the Witneſſes for the Priſoner, the Jury withdrew for about three Quarters of an Hour, and brought in the Priſoner Not Guilty.

The Court adjourn'd till Tomorrow Morning, Nine o'Clock.

Saturday, November 1.

The Judges preſent were thoſe who ſat Yeſterday, and Allan Cameron, a Captain in Lochiel's Regiment, was tried: The Evidence on the Priſoner's Defence depoſed, that he was forced from his Family, a Wife and ten Children, by Cameron of Lochiel (to whom he was a Tenant) one of the Highland Chiefs, who made his Eſcape after the Battle of Culloden: But it having been before fully prov'd by the Evidence for the Crown, that he march'd in that Regiment as a Captain from Scotland to Carliſle, from thence to Derby, and back again into Scotland, without being under any Reſtraint, or Confinement, and was at the Battle of Culloden, where he was wounded, the Jury found him Guilty. It appeared by the Evidence for the Crown, that he behav'd with a great deal of Humanity and Candour; that at Edinburgh, he prevented one of the King's Officers from being murdered by the Rebels.

Then Sir John Wedderburn was brought to the Bar, and the Pannel of the Jury was call'd over, but there being a great many abſent, there was not a ſufficient Number to make a Jury, the Priſoner having challenged Thirty, and Ten were ſworn ——The Court fined ſeveral of thoſe abſent 10l. each, and three of the Sheriff's Officers 5 l. each, for Non-Attendance.

Then the Court adjourned till Tueſday Morning Nine o'Clock.

Tueſday, Nov. 4.

This Day were preſent the Hon. Mr. Juſtice Wright, the Hon. Mr. Baron Reynolds, and the Hon. Mr. Juſtice Forſter; when Sir John Wedderburn was brought to the Bar, and the Facts laid in the Indictments againſt him for High Treaſon were proved by the Evidence for the King. The Priſoner in his Defence produced Witneſſes to prove, that at the Time he was prov'd by them to be among the Rebels, he had been four Times taken by Force from his own Houſe by the Rebels; and that the greateſt Part of that Time he was at his own Houſe. —— But, unluckily for the Priſoner, the Council for the Crown produced 12 Receipts, ſigned John Wedderburn, for Exciſe, which he had collected at Perth, Dundee, &c. and prov'd to be his Hand-Writing; and ſome of the Witneſſes themſelves prov'd the paying of Exciſe to him. It was alſo proved by one of the Witneſſes for the Crown, that he own'd himſelf a Volunteer in Lord Ogilvy's ſecond Battalion; and by another Officer, who ſaid he was in the ſaid Battalion. Upon the whole the Jury found him Guilty, without going out of Court.

Then the Court adjourned till Thurſday Morning, at the uſual Hour.

Thurſday, Nov. 6.

This Day the Right Hon. the Lord Chief Juſtice Lee, Mr. Baron Reynolds, and the Hon. Mr. Baron Clive, ſat on the Bench, and Henry Kerr, a Colonel in the Rebel Army and Aid de Camp to Lord George Murray, was found Guilty of High Treaſon. The Council for the Priſoner alledged that he was an Officer in the Service of the King of Spain, but they ſoon gave up the Point, it appearing he was very active in the Rebellion, and at the Battle of Culloden, after the Rebels were broke, endeavoured to rally them.

Then Alex. Maclaughlan, a Major in Lord Tullibardin's Regiment, was tried and found Guilty; but ſome favourable Circumſtances appearing, the Jury deſired the Court to recommend him to his Majeſty's Mercy.

Then the Court adjourn'd till Tomorrow Morning Nine o'Clock; but the Day's Proceedings cannot be notic'd till our next, our Paper being at Preſs.

Extract of a Letter from Antigua, July 23.

"As to French Privateers, they are ſo thick about the Iſland, that People don't care to ſend their Boats, ſo that the Country, upon the Indolence of the Men of War, have fitted out a Guard de Coſta, which three Days ago (being the firſt Day of her going out) brought in a Row-Galley that lay off Popeſhead, with 25 Hands, cloſe under Shore, but came out and gave Chace in Hopes of a Prize. My Friend, we are in a miſerable Condition, and in great Danger of ſtarving, by the French taking ſo many of our Proviſion Veſſels; and they at the ſame Time in the greateſt Plenty, and all for want of our Men of War being properly and conſtantly employed in cruizing to the Windward of our Iſlands, for the Protection of Trade; which would they but do, the Tables would be turn'd, and we ſhould live in Plenty, and the Enemy would be ſtarv'd.——O Tempora! O Mores!——Nine or Ten Sail of Engliſh Men of War on the Stations of Barbadoes and the Leeward Iſlands, and ſtill to be devour'd by Privateers!——God grant better Times and better Conduct. The Men of War ſay, that they cannot ſail well enough to catch the Privateers; but we ſay, and all the World knows, that they can ſail well enough to protect and retake the Merchant Ships, if they would keep cruizing in proper Stations. But they can do neither by lying in Port, or by going to the Spaniſh Main, to ſeek after Prizes for their own Profit: And till the Act be alter'd that gives the Men of War the whole of what they take, there is no Room to hope for other Meaſures. I have a very great Value and Regard for the Gentlemen of the Navy, and wiſh many of them heartily well, as being particularly acquainted with them; but I can ſee no Reaſon for giving the whole of the Merchant-Ships and Goods, that they take from the Enemy. They are paid, victualled and mann'd at the Expence of the Nation;—and, I believe, there never yet was an Inſtance of Impreſſing Men to ſerve as Captains; and ſo no Fear of getting Commanders, and good ones too; it being to be obſerv'd, that thoſe who fight for Honour do generally behave beſt, and take moſt Care of the Trade; the Reaſon of which is plain, for when their Paſſions are not biaſſed with Self-Intereſt, their Thoughts are employed for the Service of their King and Country, and gaining Honour for themſelves It is generally ſaid, that Covetouſneſs is the Root of all Evil, which is true in this Caſe as well as others; therefore the Cauſe muſt be removed, or the Effect will not ceaſe. The Thing that was intended for great and good Ends, has not anſwered the Purpoſes deſigned, for which Reaſon, it would be juſt and prudent to try other Methods."

We hear that Orders are gone to the Weſt-Indies, for ſome Commanders in the Fleet to reſign, and return home immediately.

By the Journal of the Mars Man of War, one of the Duke d'Anville's Squadron brought into Plymouth by the Nottingham Man of War, we learn, that that Fleet had taken two Ships the 30th of Auguſt, and one the 17th of September: They told the French Commodore that they came from Jamaica with eleven Sail; therefore the Ships that are taken are ſuppoſed to be the Jamaica Packet, Cullis, the Royal Exchange, M'Intoſh, and the William and Elizabeth, as only theſe three are miſſing of that Fleet.

Letter from on board the Saltaſh *Privateer, at Liſbon, dated October 11.*

"I have cruized the Seas, ever ſince my Departure from Torbay, except two Days I was in Terceria, to Water. On Saturday the 20th ult at three o'Clock in the Afternoon I ſaw two Sail, the neareſt of which I gave Chace to, and about four next Morning came within Gunſhot of him, when I kept a-ſtern till Day, then ſaw he had 22 Guns and a great Number of Men; I then thought I had got a Peru-man to deal with; ſo run up within Piſtol Shot of her, with an Intent to go Yard-Arm and Yard-Arm, before I ſhew'd who I was; but he then fir'd his Stern Chace at me, and kill'd one Man, and hoiſted his Colours; and in return I gave him a Broadſide, and hoiſted mine. When we had continued the Engagement, which was very briſk, about ſix Glaſſes, I brought down his Colours, Mizen Yard and Main-Top maſt, and diſabled his Fore-Topmaſt, and cut his Sails and Rigging. About that time he brought down my Main-Topmaſt, cut my Main Stay, Rigging and Sails very much, and what was worſe ſix of my Guns were diſmounted, and one broke. However, I got my Guns from the other ſide, then haul'd cloſe to him, and renew'd our Acquaintance; and a little after eight Glaſſes they call'd for Quarter. I then found ſhe was from Newfoundland, bound to Marſeilles. She has 22 Guns four Pounders, and 96 Men. I then made the beſt of my way to the Eaſtward, and as the Privateer and Prize were not fit to proceed to England, nor had I Water for ſo large a Family, ſo made for this Port.

I had five Men kill'd, and the French two, according to their Account. The Prize is call'd the Queen of Angels of St. Maloes, Richard Deforces Commander.—— She went a Cruize before ſhe took in her Cargoe, and took one Veſſel, belonging to Dartmouth, and has the Ranſomer on board, ſo I hope to receive it for him. I find the Prize has on board Fiſh and Oil, I know not yet what Quantity; but ſhe is a large Ship."

His Majeſty's Ships the Defiance, Capt. Greenville, and the Amazon, Capt. Faulkener, two of Admiral Anſon's Squadron, having loſt their Maſts in bad Weather the Beginning of laſt Month, were ordered for Plymouth, but are not arrived. They were ſpoke to about three Weeks ſince 200 Leagues to the Weſtward of Cape Finiſtre, by a Veſſel ſince arrived at Portſmouth from Madeira.

They write from Plymouth, of the 2d Inſtant, that Orders were come down there, for two Men of War of 70 Guns, and one of 50, to ſail on a Cruize immediately, and they intended to ſail accordingly. And

Alſo that ſuch Diligence had been uſed in fitting out the Squadron under the Command of Admiral Anſon, that 'tis ſuppos'd he ſailed on Thurſday laſt.

BANKRUPTS.

William Smith, of the City of Bath, in the County of Somerſet, Diſtiller and Chapman.

William Baddily, of Wood ſtreet, London, Haberdaſher.

William Smith, late of Preſton, in the County of Lancaſter, Stationer.

Dr. R. NELSON's *long-experienced* COMPOUND, *or never-failing Anti-Venereal Electuary, the like of which is not to be met with,*

FOR the true Cure of freſh Venereal Injuries, (and all the lurking Relicks or Remains of old ones) how virulent or obſtinate ſoever they may be; for it immediately puts a Stop to their Progreſs, and entirely, and, as it were, inſtantly, ferrets out, and carries off all the filthy poiſonous Infection, wears away the various Symptoms, and by Degrees cleanſes off the Running, and heals and ſtrengthens the Parts, ſenſibly and firmly, without the too common Conſequences of leaving either Fouleneſs, Gleeting, or Weakneſs behind. This it does in a Way ſo regular and gentle, both by Stool and Urine, and with a Doſe, each Time, ſo ſmall and pleaſant (the Quantity but of a Nutmeg) that the niceſt Perſons are as well ſurprized as delighted with it, and the more, as it agrees with every one's Conſtitution, hinders no Buſineſs, nor gives the leaſt Suſpicion to the neareſt Relation.

In a very ſmall Space of Time (living temperately) it rids away a mild CLAP, and thoſe more ſevere, according to their ſeveral Degrees of Malignity.

There never was, nor can be in the whole Art of Phyſick contrived, any Medicine or Method capable of performing the Cure more certainly, more ſafely, or more ſpeedily, for it is ſo compleatly adapted to every Circumſtance of the Infection, and ſo fully anſwers the ſeveral Intentions of curing, that it is impoſſible it ſhould once fail.

But no more need to be ſaid of it, for it will recommend it ſelf, inſomuch that no Perſon will ever after ſeek for Cure himſelf, or adviſe his Friend to any other Remedy.

Price 5s. the Tin-Pot. Prepar'd only by the Doctor, as aboveſaid and left (ſealed up with Directions) at Mr. Corbet's Bookſeller, at Addiſon's Head, oppoſite St. Dunſtan's Church, Fleet-ſtreet, and by Mr. Cook, under the Royal Exchange; where it may be had by any Meſſenger, aſking only for a 5 s. Pot of the COMPOUND.

The True Cordial QUINTESSENCE *of* VIPERS, *the moſt Noble and Grand Preparation in the whole* Materia Medica, *for the real, ſubſtantial Cure of* Impotency *in Men, and* Barrenneſs *in Women; and is vaſtly preferable to* Viper Wine, *or any other Preparation of* Vipers *whatever, as being replete with the full and whole Virtues of them.*

A Few Drops of it only, gives ſuch a generous Warmth, and ſo exceedingly delights the Vital and Animal Spirits, Senſes, and Nerves, as ſoon to ſhew what it will do, upon a little Continuance of it; for it not only promotes, and prompts to a Deſire, but alſo furniſhes proper Matter, for the Support and Eſtabliſhment of a true laſting Inclination and Power.

By this Means it anſwers the End as well of Food as Phyſick; nor is there any thing in Nature beſides, that can in that Reſpect come up to it conſidering that it univerſally nouriſhes and reſtores in all the Declenſions of Deſire and Vigour, without the leaſt forcing the Veſſels, or ſtimulating the Parts, as moſt other Medicines for theſe Purpoſes do: And tho' it be a Maxim in Phyſick, that SINE CERERE & BACCHO FRIGET VENUS, that is, in itſelf, is ſufficiently nutritious as to want no Aſſiſtance that Way; not but it muſt be allowed, that good Eating and Drinking with it, cannot but in ſome Degree, at leaſt as an Auxiliary contribute to its Efficacy.

Nor does it only furniſh Matter and create Deſire, but alſo true Power (as it braces up and corroborates the Teſtes) and gives an elaſtick Springineſs to the Muſculi Erectores Penis in Men, and corrects, cicatrizes, and comforts the Uterus, or Womb in Women, the Lankneſs and Laxity of the former, and the Foulneſs, Coldneſs, or Obſtruction of the latter, being more the Cauſe of Impotency or Infertility, in the one Sex, and Indifference or Sterility in the other than any Thing elſe beſide; and that it is Balſamick, and greatly Reſtorative, is confirmed by long Experience, and we have many Inſtances in Phyſical Writings, of Perſons arriving to a healthful old Age, as well as recover'd from deplorable Decays and Weakneſſes, by a continued Uſe of the common Preparations of Vipers, which this Quinteſſence, by being of vaſtly more Efficacy, brings about in a Quarter of the Time, and with the Tenth Part of the Quantity.

Thoſe who but once try it, will ſo pleaſantly experience it nutritive quickening Properties, in exhilerating the Heart, reviving the Spirits, comforting the Vitals, circulating the Juice, and recreating and renovating, as it were the whole Man, that they will never be without it; for it is ſuch a preſent Help, in Time of Need, as that on the taking then but a Doſe or two more of it than ordinary, it will ſo inſtantaneouſly animate the dull inactive Spirits, and rouze up, and actuate the ſluggiſh enfeebled Faculties, in both Sexes, as to excite and capacitate where it could hardly be expected, and at the ſame Time ſeldom fails to render that conjugal Intercourſe Prolifick. Price Half a Guinea the Bottle.

Mr. Weſt, Goldſmith, who us'd to ſell theſe Bottles, being lately dead, it is now Sold only by his Son-in-Law, Mr. Johnſon, a Baker, at the Seven Stars in Vere-Street, Clare-Market, ſealed up, with Directions (for any Meſſenger) upon aſking for only a Bottle of Quinteſſence.

ANTI-SIPHYLICON.

THE only ſhort and moſt infallible CURE in the Univerſe for the *Venereal Diſeaſe* from the ſlighteſt Infection to the moſt extreme and deplorable Degree of it, even when the Blood and Juices are thoroughly contaminated with its malignant *Virus*, and the very Bones are affected with it.

Freſh Infections, call'd Claps, with all their attendant Symptoms, tho' ever ſo ſevere, are entirely carried off by it in a few Days, and ſo as effectually to prevent the Blood and Juices from being tainted with any remaining Relicks, on one Hand, or a ſeminal Gleet, or Weakneſs, to happen on the other.

And the moſt inveterate Degree of the *French Illneſs*, attended with nocturnal Pains, univerſal Breakings-out, and all other the moſt exaſperated Symptoms, are ſoon overcome by it, and effectually and much more ſafely cured than by Salivation, Inungation, or any other Method whatever, and in ſo eaſy and pleaſant a Manner, without impairing Strength, or occaſioning any Inconvenience, as loudly to beſpeak it the only appoſite Remedy, or true *Venereal Antidote* in the World, and this ſome Thouſands have, to their great Joy, experienced.

It is pleaſant to take, occaſions no Sickneſs or Diſorder, nor requires Confinement, but may be taken, and the Cure be accompliſhed, without the Knowledge of the neareſt Friend.

Thoſe who ſuſpect they have received an Injury may, by only a Doſe or two of it, be perfectly freed from all Apprehenſions; for it ſuffers no lurking Venom to lie hid in the Body, but wholly extirpates it, Root and Branch, in a gentle, eaſy, and moſt effectual Manner.

All ſuch, likewiſe, as doubt they have ſome remaining Relicks of former Injuries, may, by a few Doſes of it, entirely free themſelves from all Suſpicions of that Kind; for it admits of no Foulneſs, Corruption, or Putrefaction whatever, to remain in the Fluids, or to adhere to the Solids; and, on that Account, in all Scorbutick, Scrophulous, and even Leprous Eruptions, or Foulneſſes of the Skin, or glandulous Swellings, and Impurities of the Juices, it does more by one Doſe than any other Medicine, yet known, can by ten.

The Price of this moſt noble *Anti-Siphylicon* is but ſix Shillings a Pot, which, conſidering its extraordinary Efficacy, one Pot only being ſufficient, in moſt Caſes, to accompliſh the Cure, is not a tenth Part of its Value; and is appointed by the Author to be had only at Mr. Radford's Toy-ſhop, at the Roſe and Crown, againſt St. Clement's Church-yard, in the Strand, ready ſealed up, with a Book of Inſtructions, by the Peruſal of which all Perſons who were ever affected with any Degree of the *Venereal Diſeaſe* may perfectly underſtand their own Condition, and certainly know when, and when not, the *Venereal Poiſon* is entirely rooted out of their Bodies. Note, *Ask only for a Six Shilling Pot for the Scurvy.*

Concerning Gleets and Seminal Weakneſſes of all Kinds.

ALL judicious Phyſicians and Surgeons allow, that nothing is more difficult to cure than Stubborn Gleets and Seminal Weakneſſes whether occaſion'd by too ſevere purging for Venereal Injuries, violent Strains, Pollutio ſui, or any other Cauſe whatever; and that they are dangerous in their Conſequences, as well as difficult to cure, is as certain ſince they exceedingly weaken the Generative Faculties, infeeble the whole Nervous Syſtem, often bring on Hectick Heats, a Tabes Dorſalis, or Conſumption of the Back, or an Atrophy or Nervous Conſumption, which frequently terminate in Death itſelf.

All ſuch therefore who have the Misfortune to be troubled with Old ſtubborn Gleets, Seminal Effuſions, Involuntary Emiſſions, exceſſive Nocturnal Pollutions, or any Weakneſs of the Kidneys, Ureters, or Bladder, the Diabetis, Incontinency of Urine, or Difficulty of holding their Water, would doubtleſs be glad to meet with a certain, ſafe and ſpeedy Cure, which they muſt aſſuredly may, by the taking only a ſmall Quantity of a tranſcendent Balſamick Reſtrictive Electuary, now publiſhed for a general Good, after having for many Years in private Practice been experienced never once to fail perfectly curing the moſt ſtubborn Gleets known, in a few Days, without Difficulty or Trouble; as alſo all other Weakneſſes of the Back, Reins, Seminal Veſſels and Urinary Paſſages, which it almoſt inſtantly cures, bringing to rights and reſtoring all thoſe Parts and Paſſages to their natural Tone and priſtine Vigour, in a very extraordinary Manner, and by taking a few Doſes of it only.

This tranſcendent Balſamick Reſtrictive Electuary is neither diſagreeable to take, nor occaſions the leaſt Diſorder, but is a wonderful Reſtorative to all Weakneſs and Decay of Conſtitution of any Kind, and particularly ſtrengthens the Back, Reins, Seminal and Urinary Veſſels, in an immenſe Degree, inſomuch that in any Debility of them, one Doſe of it does more than ten of any other Remedy yet found out; and all Perſons fatigued with Gleets or Seminal Weakneſſes of any Sort, or Weakneſſes of the Urinary Veſſels, who take it, will in three Days time find it ſo very effectual, that they will be moſt agreeably ſurpriſed at it.

When a Medicine will infallibly accompliſh ſuch a ſafe, ſpeedy and perfect Cure of ſuch difficult Maladies, as Gleets and Seminal Weakneſſes are, as this Great Remedy truly and directly will, even after all other Means and Medicines have been try'd in vain; too much cannot be ſaid in Praiſe of it, and this all who ever took it for any of the abovemention'd Purpoſes, have readily declared.

The Price is but 6s. a Pot, altho' for its abſolute Efficacy, one Pot alone being ſufficient in moſt Caſes to accompliſh a Cure, worth ten time, as much, and by the Author's ſpecial Appointment, is to be had only at Mr. Radford's Toy-ſhop at the Roſe and Crown againſt St. Clement's Church Yard in the Strand, ready ſealed up, with a Book of Inſtructions, which whomſoever carefully reads will be complete Maſter of his own Caſe, and perfectly know, when the Gleet or Weakneſs he is afflicted with ſucceeds a Venereal Injury, whether all the Malignity of the Foul Diſeaſe is intirely extirpated or not.

Note, Ask only for a 6s. Pot of Balſamick Electuary.

To all Gentlemen, Builders, and Others.

THOMAS ETTERIDGE, COLOURMAN,

(Son in Law to the late Mr JOSEPH EMERTON, *who in his Life time chiefly managed his Buſineſs)*

At the BELL *and* SUN, *over-againſt Norfolk-Street, between St Clement's and the New Church in the Strand, London.*

CONTINUES to Sell, in the ſame Manner his late Father did, all Sorts of COLOURS, ready prepared (at the loweſt Prices) that any Gentlemen, Builders, &c may ſet their Servants or Labourers to Paint their Houſes, only by the Help of a printed Direction, which he gives with his Colours.

He likewiſe ſells to the Ladies all ſorts of WATER COLOURS and VARNISH with every thing neceſſary for the New Japanning; and gives a printed Direction, for the doing of it to the greateſt Perfection, to thoſe that buy Colours. Alſo Italian Powder for cleaning Pictures, and fine Picture Varniſh.

He deals only for READY MONEY

His Houſe faces Norfolk-Street, and not Arundel Street, in the Strand.

The only ſhort and infallible Cure for that reigning Diſeaſe the SCURVY, *and all Scorbutick Humours, tho' arrived to the higheſt or moſt inveterate Degree, or of ever ſo many Years ſtanding, and that without any ſo much as ſmall Evacuation, or the leaſt Purging, which, by an unaccountable Miſtake, is generally adviſed, altho' always found rather to encreaſe and confirm the Scurvy than cure it.*

By the ſo much fam'd and moſt pleaſant Chymical DROPS.

WHICH, without the leaſt Trouble, Confinement, or any Diſorder whatever, do at once ſtrike at the true Cauſe of the Scurvy, and entirely deſtroy it, and all Scorbutick Humors and Effects, Root and Branch, ſo as never to return again, as many Thouſands of both Sexes have experienced, and as all who take them, in Three Days Time are convinced; for they almoſt inſtantly alter the morbid State of the Juices, purify the Blood, ſweeten all the Fluids, cleanſe them from Impurities, and directly clear the whole Habit from all Spots, Blotches, black and blue Marks, Pimples, foul Eruptions or Breakings-out, Weakneſs of the Limbs, languid Heavineſs of the whole Body, wandering Pains, Weakneſs of the Back, and all the vaſt Variety of Symptoms by which the Scurvy imitates and often lies conceal'd under the Appearance of the Rheumatiſm, and many other Diſtempers.

And for ſtrengthening the Stomach, immediately creating a good Appetite, cauſing a regular and eaſy Digeſtion of Food, and curing all windy Effects and Diſorders of the firſt Paſſages, (whence proceed Head-Achs, Vapours, and other Indiſpoſitions) no Bitters, nor any other Medicine upon Earth can compare with them, inſomuch that beſides infallibly curing the Scurvy in all its Shapes and Appearances they aſſuredly and directly cure the Green-Sickneſs in Virgins, Worms, of all Kinds, in Young or Old, and almoſt all other Chronick Diſeaſes which are chiefly occaſioned by Indigeſtion and flatulent Crudities in the Stomach and Bowels) and certainly prevent Fevers, Agues, and other acute Diſeaſes.

They are wonderfully Cordial and Reſtorative, ſtrengthen and enliven the whole Machine, and as ſoon as taken, make the Patient leſſandly lightſome, brisk and vigorous to Admiration, and are good for all Sorts of Perſons, to preſerve as well as to procure a ſound and healthful State of Body.

But the great Reputation theſe ſo much fam'd and moſt pleaſant Chymical DROPS have ſo univerſally gain'd among Perſons of Eminence, for their ſuddenly and infallibly curing the Scurvy and all Scorbutick Humors, and other Chronick Diſeaſes, in ſuch an eaſy and agreeable Manner, have occaſioned many to imitate them, ſome under the ſame, and others under other Names; be careful therefore not to be deceived, but be ſure to have the Right, which, by the Author's ſpecial Appointment, are to be had, only at the Gentlewoman's at the two blue Poſts in Haydon Yard in the Minories, at 3s. 6d a Bottle, with Directions.

The ſo-much Fam'd HYPO-DROPS.

WHICH in a few Days infallibly cure *Hypochondriack Melancholy* in *Men*, and the *Vapours* in *Women*, ſo as never to return again, be they ever ſo ſevere, or of many Years ſtanding, and even after all other Remedies have prov'd ineffectual; and that by immediately ſtriking at the very Root or true Cauſe, as well as remedying the Effects, of thoſe perplexing Maladies and all their Variety of Symptoms, by which they mimick, by Turns, almoſt all the Diſeaſes poor Mortals are afflicted with, and have their Riſe from a depraved Appetite, vicious Ferment in the Stomach, and Indigeſtion of Food whence proceed Crudities and flatulent or windy Diſorders in the firſt Paſſages, ill Fumes, ſour Belchings, Cholick, and Uneaſineſs in the Bowels; which Crudities offend the Nerves, and, by Conſent of Parts affect the Head, and produce ſometimes Giddineſs, Dimneſs of Sight, confuſed Thoughts, pertinacious Watchings, troubleſome Sleep, Frights, groundleſs Fears, and the deepeſt Melancholy, with direful Views and terrible Apprehenſions; at other times, Fits, flaſhing Heats, Reachings, Faintneſs, Lowneſs and Sinking of Spirits and Palpitation of the Heart, Startings, Tremblings and Twitchings in the Limbs and other Parts, with many convulſive Diſorders, ſharp Pains, fix'd or wandering, Pain and Weakneſs in the Back, and other, almoſt innumerable and grievous, Symptoms, which miſerably afflict vaſt Numbers of both Sexes.

All which Symptoms in their ſharpeſt Paroxyſms, theſe ſo much fam'd and moſt pleaſant Drops, (which are Chymically prepar'd from the moſt valuable Specificks in the Mineral, Vegetable, and Animal Kingdoms, and exalted to the higheſt Degree of Perfection poſſible) inſtantly quell, and at the ſame time annihilate their real Cauſe, directly bringing the Stomach into right Order, creating a good Appetite, rectifying the Digeſtion, occaſioning laudable Chyle, and, of courſe, good Blood, Plenty of calm, free, and chearful Spirits, a regular Circulation of all the Fluids, and Strength of Nerves; ſo that both Cauſe and Effects of Melancholy and Vapours, are thoroughly removed by them, almoſt on the Spot, as the many Thouſands of both Sexes they have perfectly cured, evince.

Whoever takes them for three Days only, will be ſenſible they are abſolutely to be depended upon for an effectual and laſting Cure, and certain it is, that no Medicine upon Earth can equal them; be careful therefore to have the right Drops, which are to be had only at Mrs. Holt's, at the Croſs-Keys and Star below the Royal Exchange, in Cornhill, at 3s. 6d. a Bottle, with Directions, at large.

CONFECTIO POTENTISSIMA.

Or, The moſt *Powerful Reſtorative Confect* in Nature For Impotency in *Men* and Barrenneſs in *Women*,

IS delightful to the Palate, moſt agreeable and cordial to the Stomach, enriches the Blood, encreaſes the Spirits, invigorates the Nerves, and perfectly renovates all the Animal Faculties, and generative Powers, in both Sexes, to ſuch a Degree, as Words can ſcarcely expreſs; and yet acts not only by a ſtimulating Quality, or blowing up a Flame, but by adding a true Pabulum Amoris, a kindly Fuel, by which Nature is in a Manner regenerated, and to much Strength, Vigour, and Ability, immediately given, that Impotency, and every Kind of Weakneſs, or Imbecility in the Male Sex, and Barrenneſs, and all Sorts of Weakneſs, and Inappetency to conjugal Rites in the Female Sex, are moſt infallibly and directly cured by it, in a very pleaſant and highly agreeable Manner, infinitely beyond what any other Remedy can accompliſh. Decays of every Kind in either Sex, and all Seminal Weakneſſe, however occaſioned, it almoſt inſtantly cures, when nothing elſe will, and can be had only, by the Author's Appointment, at the Gentlewoman's at the two Blue Poſts, in Haydon-Yard, in the Minories, London, at five Shillings a Pot, with printed Directions at large.

PARALYTICON SEU ANIMA NERVORUM.

A ſtupendous Chymical Eſſence which infallibly cures the PALSY, and all other Nervous Diſeaſes.

THE very firſt Doſe of it (a few Drops only) inſtantly penetrates the inmoſt Receſſes of the minuteſt Nerves, and darting all moſt as quick as Lightning through the whole human Syſtem, diffuſes kindly Warmth and genial Comfort to the weaken'd Limbs, and diſtreſs Parts of the Body, and affords immediate ſenſible Relief in the moſt obſtinate Palſy, and all Paralytick Affects, Shaking, Trembings, Numbneſs, Deadneſs, and Weakneſs, whether univerſal, or of particular Parts only, or whether lately contracted, or of many Years Continuance.

And as the very firſt Doſe makes an apparent demonſtrable Amendment, ſo the continuing it for a ſhort Time, as ſurely accompliſhes a perfect Cure, not only of the moſt grievous Palſy or Reſolution of the Sinews, but alſo of their Cramp-like Contractions, ſhrinking of the Nerves, and all other nervous Complaints whatever, and than it Perſons of either Sex, or of any Age, and whether occaſioned by preceeding Illneſſes, faſt Living, hard Drinking, long Courſes of Phyſick, great Colds, or exceſſive Fatigues either of Mind or Body.

Words cannot ſufficiently expreſs the uncommon, the unparallel'd Efficacy of this great Medicine, as all who take it, frankly acknowledge; and its vaſtly ſuperior Excellency to all other Remedies, may be more ſecurely rely'd on, for the abſolute Cure of the Palſy, and all Paralytick Affects, and Nervous Indiſpoſitions, than the celebrated Cortex is for Intermittents.

It rectifies all Diſorders of the firſt Paſſages, creates an Appetite procures a good Digeſtion, enriches the Blood, reſtores the nature Vigour and ſteady Uſe of the Limbs, and ſtrengthens the enfeebled Joints, Muſcles, Tendons, Ligaments, and whole Habit to an immenſe Degree. It is alſo very pleaſant to take; is comforting and cordial to the Stomach and Bowels, and for Safety might be given to the youngeſt Infant. It is to be had only, by the Author's Appointment, at Mr. Radford's Toy-ſhop, at the Roſe and Crown againſt St. Clement's Church-yard in the Strand, at 3s. 6d. a Bottle with printed Directions at large.

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Of Which, the Late Dr. Turner, [of the College of Phyſicians of London] In his Treatiſe on the Venereal Diſtemper, Page 73, Edit. 5. Says as follows:

For Perſons, Whom, I would not Put to CHARGES, for their Cure, of the Venereal Diſtemper, or a GLEET.

I have Wrote Numbers of Bills for them, to their Apothecaries, of One Little EASY Thing, to Cure them.

And, For which, I have Received Abundance of Thanks, in but a Few Days after they had Had it, Having been from One Dr. to Another, Harraſſed with Medicines, to no Purpoſe, Whereas, This Thing, Preſently Cured them, At Once.

With it, I very Lately Cured a Pooriſh Man, who had Spent almoſt All he had, for Four Months, amongſt Doctors,

And, indeed, I have often Wondered, that ſo Few of Our Writers, have Taken Notice of this Noble Remedy,

There not being ANOTHER ſuch a Remedy, to Compare with it, in the World Again, for theſe Diſorders Inſomuch that Thoſe, who Know it, will Find it Do More, in ONE Day, than Other Remedies, in a Month.

It may be carried in the Patient's Pocket, & Cures, ſo very EASILY, that No Manner of Living of the Perſon, can Betray them to be Under ſuch Circumſtances, to the Neareſt Friend, they Converſe with. For Perſons Then, Who May be Deſirous to Know What this Remedy is, to Make it, themſelves, and ſo SAVE CHARGES. The Preſcription of it, Which is of Only FOUR Little Eaſy Things (Always to be had) & Put Together for Uſe, in Two Minutes Time.

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